

happy friend but that he had, found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the Prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHON."

"Aranjuez, March 23 1808."

No. 1.—Letter from King Carlo IV. to the Emperor Napoleon.

"Sir my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjuez, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen; I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and of the prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjuez, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping.—Sir, my brother, your Royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend,

Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.

"CARLOS."

No. II.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th of March, in which I renounce my crown in favor of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority."

Signed "I. THE KING."

Accounts have been received stating that a Treaty has been signed at Bayona, between Bonaparte and the new king of Spain.—The following is the substance:

By the first article Bonaparte recognizes the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second, he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who, we hear had not been released from prison at the date of the Treaty, but who is to be sent into France.—The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 30,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a port in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

PARIS, April 22.

From Algiers the following official Report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Seniors, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piasters, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine A. perines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruizers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labor.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government, pay the 18,000 piasters.

"The Dey answered him that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should have cast him in irons, or he should deliver to him the Americans whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azowak.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark making representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his present, had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English agent at Algiers himself would testify this; the Consul solicited time of the government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an agent speaking in the name of his master caused him to be seized by the officers of justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could not enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves in his official dress and loaded with a chain of sixty pound weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved on the execution of all the European Consuls to set the Danish Consul at liberty, as while he was occupied working with the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"What security is there against the renewal of these acts of violence.

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty; 430 Portuguese shut up in prison.—The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The government has not sent him any relief and they are in extreme wretchedness. The officers as well as sailors are condemned to labor, and are loaded with ignominy.

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all the slaves who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems that he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Intelligence has been received in this city from a respectable commercial house in Madeira, under date of May 26th, stating, that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beaten the French, a my in Spain; and that the British squad on off Cadix was expected to co-operate with the Spanish fleet in conveying Charles IV. and the royal family to South America. It was a report current in the British fleet at Lisbon, that the Portuguese squadron, in its voyage to Rio Janeiro had captured our Spanish frigates, having on board forty millions of dollars.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

The patriotic and manly toast drunk on the 4th inst. by the "First Marine Artillery Company of the Union," a Pamphlet, don't forget, and published in yesterday's Argus, are the best comments that need be given on the noisy incursions of these restless spirits who claim against the embargo. This corps is composed of the most respectable commanders of vessels who sail out of the port of Baltimore; and upon no class of men does the embargo more immediately operate, by its pressure and privations, than upon men of a seafaring life and consequently no class of men are more capable of judging of its inefficient effects. It is a remark worthy of notice, that while the merchants, the mechanics, and the mechanics, have used a vocally and generally approved the wisdom and propriety of the embargo, and its supplementary laws—a set of men most intimately interested in the welfare of the United States, and affected by its suspension; the most violent invectives against government for the adoption of those measures have emanated from lawyers—from men who have on the turnouts and miseries of their fellow-citizens.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Countrymen! I offer the following article for your serious consideration. It is copied from the London Times, of April 28, a flaming miscreant paper; and the letter was doubtless written by an Englishman—one who, perhaps, is now enjoying, among us the rights of hospitality, the courtesies of friendship, and probably partaking in the pleasures of our social circles. Republicans! Federalists! You are all included: Our form of government is ridiculed: You are denounced as a "mob."

But let us not read this foreign letter wither with injustice. Do we not furnish too much cause, by our assured bickerings, by the ridiculous and vile publications in many of our newspapers, or a charge of French and English attachments? The democrats are violent against England, the federalists against France? Is it so? Do we forget our own country, in our partialities for others? Have we no name among the nations? For Heaven's sake, let us lay aside our contemptuous squabbles; let us rally round the government to a man, and so act as to put the seal of complete falsehood upon such descriptions as the following. Of every class of men in the country there is hope, except the Essex Junto.

London, May 29.

"By the Halifax Mail we were favored with the following letter

New-York, May 10.

"We are still laboring here under the embargo, which was foolishly laid on to save others; but oppression reverts with tenfold severity on the wiseacres who caused it.

"We are perfectly in the dark respecting the negotiation with England; and rumors so opposite prevail, that no reliance can be placed upon any thing we hear. The Democrats are violent against England, the Federalists against France; so that a country is out with all Europe. The Americans call their government a democracy; but it appears to be a genuine monarchy, which is a government of words. If they are injured, the President makes a speech; if insulted or robbed, the President makes a speech. If an insurrection breaks out, what does the President do? Why he sends out a proclamation, and commands them to be quiet!

"The Congress have done nothing at all this session but talk, except passing, amending, and re-amending the embargo law, pity the poor President's situation; threatened by Bonaparte on one side, and having no decent pretence to break with England on the other. If he becomes the friend of France, he dreads the power of Britain; if he makes an alliance with England his popularity is gone forever; he is something like the ass between two bundles of hay, in a perfect state of indecision. A man would know what to do, and would do without hesitating; but a demagogue, the sovereign people is completely trampled.

"I sincerely wish I was safe with you in London, where, I suppose, our wise embargo will have made business brisk; and you now my wish to get out of this wretched and governed country, if it were possible.

Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1808.

Bonaparte's late decree excludes all American vessels from the European seas, after the 28th of April.

Every act of hostility against Great Britain, no matter how imperiously her own conduct may require it, is immediately tormented by the federalists to signify some invidious design against America. The many instances of evading the embargo of British Great Britain and its dependencies, are known to the world. The commercial spirit of this country is particularly fond of Great Britain, and when too it runs so high, as to beat over the laws and regulations of its own country, it cannot be expected that Bonaparte will remain perfectly passive. The decree may appear harsh, but it is certainly the unavoidable effect of harsh causes. This ordinance offers its own excuse—that if the American vessels venture upon the high seas, they will certainly be captured by British cruisers. We will not offend federalism so far, as to draw any inference from this circumstance, to prove that Bonaparte is not decidedly hostile to this country; but we will leave them the gratification of their own belief, and merely enquire of the statement of this decree is a fact? That our vessels would become British prizes. What the virtue of our own citizens would not perform, has been done (if they will have it so) by an inveterate enemy.—While this decree renders the embargo more operative against Great Britain, it operates with equal force against France. We indignantly disclaim any predilection in behalf of Britain or of France, and we can but consider the federal outcry of French fear, and French influence, as nothing more than a retaliating charge to answer the one with which they are so justly accused, British principles and British alliances. We are willing to admit that the beams of liberty no longer play upon the vine covered hills of France; we are willing to admit that we hear and endorse in the cries of European slavery, and we are willing to admit that hereafter Bonaparte may entertain a wish to fix the fangs of tyranny upon the world. What other concessions can they want to improve their charge? Is it a declaration of war against France? Is it an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain? Or is it, that we should furnish the contingent of a navy? To resolve in the vain hope of re-establishing the order of Europe. Great Britain has avowed that she would wage eternal war with France, and she has also declared, that the laws of nations and the rights of neutrals, are nothing more than chaff before the wind. Under these circumstances, forsooth, we are to forsake the peace, happiness and independence of the United States, to become the bloody-luckey of a little Island in a war, without an object and without a termination. These are the horrid proofs that they require to parry off the scandalous charge of French fear and affection—to become the pupil of a war nation, to be chided without a fault, to be scourged without a murmur. It is necessary, fellow-citizens, to look up on the times with lynx-eyed vigilance, the spirit of federalism has broken from its tomb and now haunts us in every possible shape. This desperate set have caught the desperation of the war party, and what will desperation do for us?

In some parts of the union, we find them boasting of having expended immense sums of money in the prosecution of their schemes, in others the papers are teeming with mischievous breathing pieces, and in others, they are setting up presses to be conducted by their first blood and choice spirits. To give you an illustrative and impressive instance of these news paper associations, it will be only necessary to mention a paper which has lately appeared in Baltimore under the title of "The Federal Republican," professing to be federal, and professing to be the offspring of an association, and to mention that the famous Luther Martin is at the head of the van. This the boasted friend of honorable treason. When such blood serpents crawl from their holes, the political climate must be intense y hot!

The subject of home manufactures becomes every day more important. We look to it as a mirror, which reflects the native beauty of our country, and we ought at least to give way to the flattery of self-gratulation so far, as to know that we are capable of living within ourselves, and it we choose, to indulge even our vanity with the most fanciful habiliments.

The specimens of our looms which have been lately worn, present a texture sufficiently fine to gratify European taste. Under these circumstances, fellow citizens, when we receive daily information that our sails shall not open their bosoms to the breeze of Heaven without a stab, when we are indignantly driven from the ocean—the unequal inheritance of man—we should surely be grateful, that we can retire from these incarnate demons of the earth, with whom war is passion, and murder exultation.

If there ever was a period which demands the warmest exertion of patriotism, this period has arrived, and the people of America are now called upon by the most baneful propensities of humanity, to see whether they have virtue enough to support a republican form of government.—What have we to do with the bloody seas, so long as we enjoy tranquility and plenty at home, without the least dependence upon powers abroad! Most republican governments have flourished in a state of infancy, but they have seldom arrived at the prime of manhood. The cause is most plainly depicted by the pencil of history—luxury of manners and its correlative corruption of mind. The abstract politician who views the present state of things in solitude, would be apt to pronounce the passing juncture, a happy corrective to habits that were becoming too voluptuous, and sentiments too vitiated and hollow.—When we completely occupy our attention with home manufactures, and when foreign humors are sufficiently removed, it will not only be a loom to weave our garments, but to interweave our hearts. Then might our enemies exclaim in the Heathen proverb, behold how these Americans love one another.

The federalist who had sighed for the workmanship of Britain, and he that may have delighted in the colors of France, would unite in the dignified choice of VIRGINIA CLOTH. This is a most lovely dress, through which we view the prospect, when we may say, we are all brothers, we are all republicans. The acerbities of party spirit would subside, like the bubbles of a disturbed brook, and sink into the great stream of American patriotism, which would flow on, pure and majestic. In contemplating this interesting theme, we can but exhort our fellow citizens to exert every faculty in the encouragement of home manufactures. It would be the best comment we could make upon the embargoes of Europe, and it would be our best palladium of defence. We are told that our president, the man after our own hearts appeared, on the 4th of July, in home spun attire; the spectacle must have been interesting, and the example must be impressive; for who can be ashamed to wear the same cloth, which is worn by the greatest man, in the most enviable office of the world? Who is ashamed to wear the dress, which, louder than the voice of Stentor, and sweeter than the harmony of Cicero, proclaims self-dependence. If there be any, we can but conclude in the words of Cowper—

"Then what is man? And what man seeing this, and having human feelings, does not blush, and hang his head to own himself A MAN?"

Too poor Cheatham! You have too long soared upon the wings of slander; you have dared to approach too near the light of truth and virtue; your wings have melted, and you have fallen. Oh! what a fall is there, my countrymen! The magnificent edifice of the Republican Watch-Tower has tumbled into ruins, and the American Citizen has proved himself an Englishman. You should have recollected, Mr. Cheatham, the 16th ode of Horace, which describes the taking of a tower of brass and iron gates, with surely must fill, merely by a shower of gold. Who played the part of Jupiter with you?

We can but admire the energetic conduct of the 2d and 7th wards of New York, who have published Cheatham's apostasy; this conduct deserves imitation elsewhere.

The Fourth of July.

Monday the 4th of July, being the anniversary of American Independence, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Gloucester county, assembled at Col. John Curd's spring, for the purpose of celebrating the day. A barbecue was prepared for that purpose, which, together with the drinks, were entirely the productions of the United States. The company generally were dressed in Virginia cloth. After dinner (the ladies having retired) the following toasts were drank.

1. America: May the spirit of her patriots and their descendants be invigorated by every aggression on our rights.

2. The commerce of America: May it be relinquished entirely, or maintained upon the immutable grounds of justice and of right.

3. The ocean, the high road of commerce: May the world combine to hunt down the robbers who infest it.

4. England: May she be taught that the rights of nations do not consist in the strength of navies.

5. The government of the United States: May it continue by due energy to defend the rights and liberties of its citizens.

6. Domestic manufactures: They will co-operate with our republican systems to perpetuate the blessings of independence.

7. The embargo law: a measure of necessity: May it prove equal to the purposes for which it was intended.

8. Thomas Jefferson: the statesman, the patriot and the bulwark of our liberty: After retiring from office, may the sweets of retirement solace his declining years.

9. James Madison: May his ample services, meet their ample and speedy reward, the fullest confidence of the American people.

10. James Monroe: A grateful country will in due time, remunerate him for his services.

11. George Clinton: respected for his virtues, and revered for his age: May the tranquility of his declining life be unmolested by the cares of public business.

12. The attack on the Chesapeake: Ever to be remembered, and to be forgiven only when due reparation shall be made for the outrage.

13. The American seamen: May the bosom of their country furnish them with a safe and pleasant retreat from the dangers and insults of the ocean.

14. The fair sex: May the example which they have set, by appearing here this day, robed in garments wrought with their own hands, be a lasting guide for the daughters of Columbia.

15. John Quincy Adams: So long as the temple of liberty is worshipped in America, may the part he acted while in the senate of the United States, be hailed with rapture and gratitude.

16. Our fellow citizens now assembled at the courthouse: May they enjoy as much harmony as hath prevailed among us this day.

17. The day we celebrate: May it ever be remembered by all who call themselves Americans.

At a meeting of a number of respectable citizens, at the house of Col. Roger Gregory of Mecklenburg, on Monday the 4th of July, convened for the purpose of celebrating that day, the following proceedings took place.

Deeming it a duty for all good citizens and republicans, publicly to express their sentiments at this awful and momentous crisis of their country, when the rights of nation are openly violated, and our existence as an independent nation threatened by obnoxious decrees and orders, enforced with the malevolence of hatred, and the cruelty of barbarism; a though we have most scrupulously adhered to a strict and impartial neutrality, do make and ordain unanimously, the following resolutions, in order to demonstrate to the world, our undiminished confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our government.

Resolved, 1st. That Capt John C. Good be appointed President, and Dr. John R. Lucas, Vice President to this meeting.

Resolved, That Maj. Hutchens Ferrell be appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That the citizens of Mecklenburg will celebrate the 4th of July.

Resolved, That Col. Roger Gregory be requested to prepare a general dinner.

Resolved, That no exotic liquor be drank on this occasion, and that the president, vice president, orator and secretary, together with those gentlemen appointed on the committee to make arrangements, have set an example worthy the imitation of others, by each appearing dressed almost entirely in Virginia cloth.

Resolved, That John W. Higginbotham, Esq. be requested to deliver an oration appropriate to the day.

After arrangements being thus made the militia of the 98th regiment were drawn in a line, and by the field officers marched to a place selected (where they formed a circle) to hear the oration. If ever there was a circumstance sufficient to excite the feelings of a true American, it surely was this. Scarcely a word was spoken, nor did a man move disorderly, during the delivery of the oration. Every eye was fixed on the orator, and all seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the subject. After the oration was ended, the company retired to a room, where they partook of a delicious repast and drank the following toasts.

1. The day we celebrate: May each return of it, find us in the entire enjoyment of our rights, liberties and independence. 3 cheers.

2. Thomas Jefferson: Succeeding ages will be at a loss which most to admire, the wisdom of his government, or the magnanimity which prompts him to descend from the first office within the gift of a free people. 3 cheers.

3. The embargo: The offspring of wisdom, the safeguard of our prosperity, the preservation of our seamen; it denies us only luxuries, but carries unerring destruction into the vitals of our foes. 4 cheers.

4. The manufacturing genius of our countrymen: The wrongs of Britain first roused it, the aggressions of France will continue it, and the patriotism of our citizens will reward it. 2 cheers.

5. Our seamen in bondage: Their liberation and future security, or no treaty. 4 cheers.

6. James Madison and James Monroe: The tried friends of their country, and in its affection they receive their reward. 2 cheers.

7. The memory of George Washington: It will be cherished as long as virtue has a votary, or patriotism a disciple. 4 cheers.

8. Britain: Gold is her God, exchange her chapel, universal discord her text, right and wrong she measures by force; the exorcisers of the universe will shortly be heaped upon her. 2 cheers.

9. France: While struggling for her liberty and independence, our sympathies and best wishes were with her, but her Sun of glory has set in an imperial cloud, and obscured the splendor of her rising republic. 3 cheers.

10. John Q. Adams: May his ungrateful constituents be brought to know his real worth. 2 cheers.

11. The sons of Columbia: Slow to anger and hard of resentment, yet firm, dignified and intrepid. 3 cheers.

12. Independence: The characteristic of the American people; may it be preserved uncontaminated. 2 cheers.

13. 1776: May the spirit which then pervaded, now dignify the countenances of a free people. 5 cheers.

14. The United States: One sentiment and one people; may we never see divisions among us. 6 cheers.

15. Energy of government: Equal responsibility in officers and men. 2 cheers.

16. The republican members in the legislature of Massachusetts: They deserve well of their country. 3 cheers.

17. The American fair: Their smiles are only due to the defenders of their country's rights. 4 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. Equal loss and equal gain: May we share alike the fate of adversity, and reap together the laurels of prosperity.

By the Vice President. Timothy Pickens and his partisans: May they shortly have what they richly merit, a strong halter each.

By the Secretary. Peace to the whole world.

By Major Francis Ballard. Aaron Burr and his associate traitors: Confusion to their brains, perdition to their plans, honest judges on their trials, and strong halters round their necks.

By Capt. Francis Gregory. Our surplus produce: When thrown in the scale with national honor, 'tis but a trifle.

By Capt. John B. Goode. The venerable Clinton: Respectable in decay, but age debilitates the mind as it enervates the body.

By John W. Higginbotham, Esq. May every king be lathered with acquiforts, and shaved with a hand saw.

By Robert H. Jones, Esq. The next administration: Like Jefferson's, just, like his, popular.

By John Barron, Esq. America, the asylum of the oppressed: May she always be able to redress her wrongs.

By James Townes, Jr. Esq. The patriotic citizens of the day: Peace, health and friendship.

By Samuel Lark, Esq. Neutral rights: May they be well understood and proudly maintained.

By James Whitlow, Jr. Esq. The orator of the day.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to present their most sincere thanks to John W. Higginbotham, Esq. for the eloquent and patriotic oration delivered by him on the present occasion.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Petersburg Republican and Virginia Argus.

JOHN C. GOODE, President.

HUTCHENS FERRELL, Secretary.

* * The evidence on the British Orders, delivered before parliament, is continued on the 4th page of this day's Argus, and will be concluded on Tuesday.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday last, appointed managers for the Petersburg Manufacturing Society, viz. Wil-